

AL TELEGRAPH.

Cullum Will Advocate a System

GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In His Attention to It Now that Interstate Commission Bill is Off of His Hands.

November 2.—Senator Cullum, of Washington. The senator says he has been in favor of a telegraph for years, but ever since the senate have been so engrossed with other matters that he has not been able to do so. "Now that I have my shoulders," continued the senator, "I will introduce a bill, I will draft one myself. The subject has been before the committee on post-roads, but it is possible that the permanent rival lines, which are now in the Baltimore and Ohio system, led some who were in a measure into a temporary concession. If so, there can no longer be any indifference. The entire telegraph of the country is practically controlled by the telegraph companies. The business and commercial world, the whole country are at his command. He can send the business thermometer at will. It is surely high time to place control of the telegraph in the hands of the people. I would like to gain with my day or any other for the purchase of lines already owned by the government should construct it. It would be advisable, I presume, in control of the postoffice department, the senate is fully ready for it, and that such a bill, if introduced, without serious opposition. In view of the telegraph, ownership in the states, and in view of recent occurrences, I do not see how any one could reason why a government telegraph should be constructed as soon as possible. The least doubt that the legislature for the work will be enacted in a few months."

On October 14, Deputy Marshal Johnson and Revenue Agent Colquhoun, while traveling a road in Haralson county, attempted to stop a buggy loaded with whisky. Eight or ten shots were fired at them, but they escaped unhurt, and the parties who did the firing got away. The same revenue officers on the night of October 20, captured McAlpin's distillery and John McAlpin, a partner in the distillery, who was also taken into custody. The matter of Morgan's death will be thoroughly investigated.

ONLY EIGHT HUNDRED AND TEN. In Mr. J. G. Throver's Estimate of the Attendance at the Anti-Meeting.

Editorial Comment: The Macdonald Telegraph of yesterday stated that there were thirty thousand people at the anti-prohibition meeting held at the courthouse. Another account of the meeting made it two thousand people. The Macdonald paper was a victim of a typographical error. Be that as it may, the statements as to the number led to take the seating capacity of the courthouse room, in which the anti-prohibition meeting was held. The hall itself is about (60) feet square. This includes the large space occupied by the platform occupied by the judge and the tables at desks of work and reporters. There are in the room eighty-five benches, ten feet six inches long. Six ordinary sized people sit on these benches will seat five hundred and ten people in all. In addition to that, there may be thirty to fifty chairs in the room, say fifty, making five hundred and sixty seats in all, and every seat must be filled at that.

Now supposing there were two hundred and fifty people seated in the following four square feet to the man, which would be packing very close, more closely, indeed, than a crowd would like to stand from two to three hours, this would require a space of one thousand square feet, something over one-fourth of the entire room. Add two and fifty to five hundred and sixty, and we have all told, filling every nook and cranny in the room, eight hundred and ten people. The other estimate of the courthouse as to the number of people actually in attendance, I have no doubt but men were least in the amount of people they supposed to be there, but a fact is a fact. Let any of you readers go to the hall and make the calculations for themselves, and see if I am correct. If I am, then the crowd at the anti-prohibition meeting must not possibly exceed eight hundred and ten, respectively. JAMES G. THROVER.

AS TO MAJORITY. I have an abiding confidence in the majority for prohibition cast at the approaching election, will exceed by at least 1,000 the vote at the former election—thus settling the question in the most certain manner, the seal of this city government has been a wonderful success. The voters, who are the beneficiaries of the law.

TO MY COLORED FRIENDS. I have been a consistent member of the Methodist church for more than forty years. I am now steward in C. M. E. church and superintendent of the Sabbath school. In the last prohibition race I was a prohibitionist. But now, after two years' trial, I find that my race is not benefited. On the contrary, I believe they are injured by prohibition. I therefore, in justice to them and myself, declare myself with the anti, and hope my people will not be misled any longer. Vote the wet ticket. Respectfully, W. H. SMITH, Atlanta, Ga., November 2.

Our Little Worries and Ills. It is the little things of life, the worries of today and tomorrow, that make the crow's feet around our eyes. So the little pains of a hour or a minute break down the constitution. Look after the little ills. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two pills every night is sufficient. From the Washington Critic.

The King of Siam has 3,000 wives. He is a monarch of extraordinary finances and courage. These facts naturally grow together.

Notice to Railroad Contractors. Proposals either in person or by letter will be received by the undersigned in Atlanta, Ga., or Rome, Ga., on and after this date for sections of the grand, mammoth, tunneling and all other parts of railroad construction of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad.

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

HARALSON'S HORROR.

Murder of a Supposed Revenue Informer.

HIS WIFE IS TERRIBLY BEATEN

The Perpetrators of the Dastardly Deed Not Known—The Experiences of Revenue Officers in Haralson.

Haralson county comes to the front with a terrible horror. Yesterday morning the information of a terrible murder committed on Sunday last in Haralson county was received.

The facts, as reported to the United States marshal's office, indicate that a man named Morgan was brutally murdered and his wife cruelly beaten, and the only cause assigned for the deed is that the murderers believed Morgan to be a revenue informer.

Mr. William A. Morgan for a number of years resided in Haralson county, near the Alabama line. He was in Atlanta on Saturday, the 28th, and returned home. On Sunday night a party of men went to Morgan's residence, believing that he had given the information which led to the seizure of McAlpin's distillery on the 20th of October.

The attacking party was armed with sticks and heavy clubs of hard wood, and they set upon Morgan and his wife.

BEAT HIM TO DEATH. The presence of his wife and in spite of her strenuous appeals.

To put a stop to her cries, one of the assassins struck her several blows on the head, and while she lay there unconscious they left the scene.

When consciousness returned the full extent of her affliction was revealed to her. Her husband lay cold in death.

It is conjectured that the attacking party did not at first contemplate anything more than giving Morgan a severe drubbing, but in their excitement they

KILLED IN THEIR BLOWS. Morgan was killed in his blows.

For some time the revenue officers have experienced trouble in Haralson county. Revenue Agent Colquhoun, on the 10th of January, with a posse, captured a distillery and seven men and a mule in the northwestern part of the county. Two of the men were turned loose. The mule was carried to Waco, but was afterwards stolen, it is supposed, by moonshiners. The residence of Mr. J. Rowe, who was suspected of giving information to the revenue officials, was

BURNED BY INCENDIARIES. On February 14, Deputy Marshal Johnson and Revenue Agent Colquhoun, while traveling a road in Haralson county, attempted to stop a buggy loaded with whisky. Eight or ten shots were fired at them, but they escaped unhurt, and the parties who did the firing got away. The same revenue officers on the night of October 20, captured McAlpin's distillery and John McAlpin, a partner in the distillery, who was also taken into custody. The matter of Morgan's death will be thoroughly investigated.

ONLY EIGHT HUNDRED AND TEN. In Mr. J. G. Throver's Estimate of the Attendance at the Anti-Meeting.

Editorial Comment: The Macdonald Telegraph of yesterday stated that there were thirty thousand people at the anti-prohibition meeting held at the courthouse. Another account of the meeting made it two thousand people. The Macdonald paper was a victim of a typographical error. Be that as it may, the statements as to the number led to take the seating capacity of the courthouse room, in which the anti-prohibition meeting was held. The hall itself is about (60) feet square. This includes the large space occupied by the platform occupied by the judge and the tables at desks of work and reporters. There are in the room eighty-five benches, ten feet six inches long. Six ordinary sized people sit on these benches will seat five hundred and ten people in all. In addition to that, there may be thirty to fifty chairs in the room, say fifty, making five hundred and sixty seats in all, and every seat must be filled at that.

Now supposing there were two hundred and fifty people seated in the following four square feet to the man, which would be packing very close, more closely, indeed, than a crowd would like to stand from two to three hours, this would require a space of one thousand square feet, something over one-fourth of the entire room. Add two and fifty to five hundred and sixty, and we have all told, filling every nook and cranny in the room, eight hundred and ten people. The other estimate of the courthouse as to the number of people actually in attendance, I have no doubt but men were least in the amount of people they supposed to be there, but a fact is a fact. Let any of you readers go to the hall and make the calculations for themselves, and see if I am correct. If I am, then the crowd at the anti-prohibition meeting must not possibly exceed eight hundred and ten, respectively. JAMES G. THROVER.

AS TO MAJORITY. I have an abiding confidence in the majority for prohibition cast at the approaching election, will exceed by at least 1,000 the vote at the former election—thus settling the question in the most certain manner, the seal of this city government has been a wonderful success. The voters, who are the beneficiaries of the law.

TO MY COLORED FRIENDS. I have been a consistent member of the Methodist church for more than forty years. I am now steward in C. M. E. church and superintendent of the Sabbath school. In the last prohibition race I was a prohibitionist. But now, after two years' trial, I find that my race is not benefited. On the contrary, I believe they are injured by prohibition. I therefore, in justice to them and myself, declare myself with the anti, and hope my people will not be misled any longer. Vote the wet ticket. Respectfully, W. H. SMITH, Atlanta, Ga., November 2.

Our Little Worries and Ills. It is the little things of life, the worries of today and tomorrow, that make the crow's feet around our eyes. So the little pains of a hour or a minute break down the constitution. Look after the little ills. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, biliousness, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two pills every night is sufficient. From the Washington Critic.

The King of Siam has 3,000 wives. He is a monarch of extraordinary finances and courage. These facts naturally grow together.

Notice to Railroad Contractors. Proposals either in person or by letter will be received by the undersigned in Atlanta, Ga., or Rome, Ga., on and after this date for sections of the grand, mammoth, tunneling and all other parts of railroad construction of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad.

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

Always Welcome. Epoch. A very important editorial to write, and a country editor to the boy, "and must not be disturbed."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Dyspepsia from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Biliousness. A perfect remedy for Biliary Disorders, Nausea, Drowsiness, Headache, Stomach Pain, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, New York.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY.

Cheapest & Best Business College in the World. Highest Honor and Gold Medal awarded at the World's Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904. General Business Education. 8000 Graduates in Business. 10 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about \$100. Short-hand, Type-Writing & Telegraphy, specialties. Entrance Exam. Free. Graduates and Bachelors. For particulars, address Wm. R. Smith, Pres., Lexington, Ky. 40514 students commenced in September. Graduating several from Atlanta, Savannah and other cities and scores from Georgia, Alabama and 18 other States. Cheap Railroad rates now to Lexington, Ky. Oct 15—dewk2w

JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT.

Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult LORE & THOMAS, ADVERTISING AGENTS, 45 E. 24th Street, CHICAGO.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.

Diamonds properly bought are as good an investment as a United States bond or any other security, and a good stone will always bring its value unless a fancy price has been paid for it. We will refund the price of any Diamond bought of us, within 12 months from date of sale, if the purchaser is not satisfied with his bargain, deducting only 10 per cent from our price in order to cover the expense of handling and interest connected with carrying stock. We desire to be understood upon this subject, stating more distinctly: If our customer pays us \$100.00 for a stone, we are willing to take the article back within 12 months paying \$90.00 cash for it. The prices at which we are offering Diamond stock now are lower than ever quoted in this market before. We have every facility for securing the finest goods at the very lowest prices that prevail, and give our customers the benefit of every advantage that we possess. We sell only the finest quality of goods and guarantee the low prices by our offer to refund.

Any one contemplating the purchase of Diamonds will find it to their interest to see our stock before buying.

J. P. STEVENS & BROS., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decision Rendered November 2, 1887.

Fulcher & Co. et al. vs. Daniel & Son. Equity. From Scriven. Specific Performance. Bond for Title. Contracts. Assignment. Subrogation. Vendor and Purchaser. (Before Judge Hines.)

Blanchard, J.—1. Although a bond for title obligated the owners of certain land to make title thereto to the obligee, "his heirs, executors and administrators," without adding his assigns, it was nevertheless assignable, and the assignee thereof was subrogated to all the rights of the obligee. Code, § 2244, 2776.

2. Where a firm sold a tract of land and gave a bond for title thereto, and subsequently one of the partners conveyed his interest to the other, who permitted the purchaser to renew the notes originally given for the purchase-money and extended the time of payment thereof, he was bound by the terms of the bond and could be compelled to specifically perform the contract by the obligee in the bond or an assignee under him.

3. Although a bond for title contained a special contract that, upon failure of the obligor to make payments as therein specified, the obligors could give him notice in writing and could take possession of the land at their option, yet where this was never done, but one of the obligors, who had obtained a conveyance of the interest of the other, accepted new notes in renewal of the one originally given for the purchase-money, and subsequently used such notes to judgment, the special contract furnished no ground for refusing a decree for specific performance on behalf of the assignees of the original obligee in the bond. Judgment affirmed.

H. C. Kittles, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. T. H. Potter, for defendants.

Supreme Court of Georgia—October Term, 1887.

Order of circuits, with the number of cases remaining undisposed of.

Alabama..... 6 Ocmulgee..... 9
Arkansas..... 21 Macon..... 28
California..... 10 Chattanooga..... 28
Colorado..... 8 Paducah..... 12
Connecticut..... 10 Southwestern..... 19
Delaware..... 6 Albany..... 19
Florida..... 29 Southern..... 12
Georgia..... 11 Oconee..... 12
Illinois..... 10 Brunswick..... 12
Indiana..... 13 Eastern..... 26

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.

No. 3. Argument concluded.

No. 6. Chestnut vs. Lord. Complaint, from Ware. Argued. R. W. Carswell, H. D. D. Twigg, O. C. Rogers, for plaintiff. Evans & Evans, F. H. Sanford, for defendant.

No. 7. Davis vs. State. Assault, with intent to murder, from Washington. Argued. Twigg & Verdery, for plaintiff in error. O. H. Rogers, solicitor general, by Harrison & Peeples, for the State.

No. 8. Saffold et al. vs. Saffold, executor. Dismissed.

No. 9. May vs. Central Railroad and Banking Co. of Georgia. Nonsuit, from Washington. Argued. J. A. Robson, for plaintiff in error. Lawton & Cunningham, by Lewis Freeman, O. H. Rogers, for defendant.

No. 10. Satter, next friend, vs. Satter et al. Equity. From Washington. Harris & Anderson, J. Hook, Clifford Anderson, for plaintiff in error. Evans & Evans, J. A. Robson, H. D. D. Twigg, for defendants.

Pending opening argument, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Consumption, Wasting Diseases.

And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and nutritive system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

Sternberg's Recital.

The piano recital of Mr. Constantin Sternberg, on next Friday, promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the new season. Both musically and socially, it is rumored that he will also hold a lecture on the subject of "American Music," and we may well expect an interesting speech, for on the few occasions that we heard Mr. Sternberg speak he had always "something to say," and said it wisely. Our Atlanta concert-goers know a good thing when they see it, and therefore the hall of the institute is sure to be filled to the last seat on next Friday.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

ITS PROGRAMME FOR 1887-8—A BRILLIANT YEAR. THE SIBERIAN PAPERS—"LINCOLN IN THE WAR"—CIRCULATION A QUARTER OF A MILLION—THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.

From its first issue in 1870 THE CENTURY has never ceased to grow—to multiply its attractions, and to gather together the best that writers, artists and engravers could furnish, and lay this month, before a constantly increasing audience. A prominent newspaper has lately said of THE CENTURY that "it is doing more than any other private agency of today to teach the American people the true meaning of the words Nation and Democracy. It is a great magazine, and it is doing a great work." Its average monthly edition is now nearly 250,000, many issues needing fully that number to supply the demand.

The November Number is the first issue of the new volume. One of the great features of THE CENTURY for the past year (and one which has added thousands of readers) has been "Abraham Lincoln: A History," by his private secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, a work upon which they have been engaged nearly twenty years. The events of Mr. Lincoln's early life having been narrated—his political conflicts, etc., the writers now enter upon a more important and personal part of their narrative and begin

"Lincoln in the War." The November CENTURY contains "The President-elect at Springfield," with new material of rare interest, including unpublished letters from Lincoln to General Scott, W. H. Seward, Honore Greeley and Thurlow Wever. After the "War Series" and the Lincoln History, the most important enterprise ever undertaken by THE CENTURY is the forthcoming series of illustrated papers on

Siberia, and the Exile System, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from an arduous journey of 15,000 miles through Russia and Siberia, during which, by means of especially favorable letters from Russian officials and a knowledge of the language, he was enabled to visit every important prison in Siberia and to make the acquaintance of more than 300 exiled liberals and "Nihilists." Graphic features of exile life, "hunger strikes," the traffic in names, the "knock alphabet," etc., etc., will be described, and the illustrations, by Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied Mr. Kennan throughout his journey, will add interest to this remarkable series. It will begin with four preliminary papers on the Russian revolutionary movement, the first one, entitled, "The Last Appeal of the Russian Liberals," is in November. New and striking facts are here told for the first time.

November contains the last of the papers by distinguished generals—"Grant's Last Campaign," and the surrender at Appomattox, by General Horace Porter, a vivid and touching description of this historic event. These War Papers have probably brought to THE CENTURY more readers than were ever attracted by one feature in the history of magazines. It was for this series that General Grant was first induced to write his reminiscences. A number of supplementary papers, of a general and untechnical character, are to follow the "battle series," to include a paper by General Sherman on "The Grand Strategy of the War," with narratives of personal adventure—tunneling from Libby Prison—the torpedo service, the telegraph, etc., etc. The Lincoln History will contain much that is entirely new regarding the conduct of the Civil War.

Important Supplementary War Papers. November contains the last of the papers by distinguished generals—"Grant's Last Campaign," and the surrender at Appomattox, by General Horace Porter, a vivid and touching description of this historic event. These War Papers have probably brought to THE CENTURY more readers than were ever attracted by one feature in the history of magazines. It was for this series that General Grant was first induced to write his reminiscences. A number of supplementary papers, of a general and untechnical character, are to follow the "battle series," to include a paper by General Sherman on "The Grand Strategy of the War," with narratives of personal adventure—tunneling from Libby Prison—the torpedo service, the telegraph, etc., etc. The Lincoln History will contain much that is entirely new regarding the conduct of the Civil War.

Fiction by Eggleston and Cable. To important stories begin in this November number—"The Graysons, a Story of Illinois," a novel by Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," etc., and "Au Large," a three-part story by Acadia line, by George W. Cable, author of the "Old Creole Days," etc. Both are illustrated. In December will begin

A Three-Part Story by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "The Dusantes," by the author of "Rudder Grange," "The Hundredth Man," etc., etc. There will be a great variety of short stories by the best authors throughout the coming year, many of them illustrated. "A Little Dinner," by William Henry Bishop, is in November.

The Illustrated Features of the November CENTURY include "The Home and Haunts of Washington," with an interesting frontispiece portrait of Washington, never before engraved; "Augustus St. Gaudens"—a paper descriptive of this distinguished sculptor's work, beautifully illustrated with engravings, including a full page picture of St. Gaudens's new statue of Lincoln for Chicago; "Sugar-Making in Louisiana," with seventeen striking pictures, by Kenzie, etc., etc.

Miscellaneous Features of the year just beginning will include occasional articles bearing upon the subjects treated in the current INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS, illustrated with reproductions of Mr. Edward L. Wilson's interesting photographs; a series of papers on IRLAND, by Charles DeKay, illustrated by J. W. Alexander; papers by Theodore Roosevelt, author of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," portraying the wild industries and sports of the Far West, illustrated by Frederick Remington; further important papers dealing with the COLONIAL PERIOD, by Dr. Eggleston; Mrs. van Rensselaer's papers on ENGLISH CATHEDRALS, with Mrs. Pennell's remarkable illustrations; Dr. Buckley's timely series, "DURHAM, PASSEY, and the Future of the Church," together with essays on Religious, Educational, Artistic and other subjects of the day. THE CENTURY for the coming year will devote more space than usual to MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

The Editorial Departments of THE CENTURY, treating political, social and household matters, giving literary and art criticism, and detailing the progress of thought and invention, have been a great element in its success. Here topics are discussed of vital interest in connection with the life of the nation.

THE CENTURY costs \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number—twelve monthly numbers of 160 pages (and 150,000 words), with from fifty to one hundred pictures. BEGIN WITH NOVEMBER. All booksellers, newsmen and postmasters take subscriptions. Send for our illustrated catalogue, containing full prospectus, etc., with special offer of back numbers of the Lincoln history at a low price. The Century Co., 35 East 17th Street, New York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA.

THROUGH CAR LINE to Macon, Albany, Savannah & Florida. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, October 30th, 1887. On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked * are run on Sunday only. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta..... 6:30 am..... 7:10 am..... 7:30 am..... 7:50 am..... 8:00 am..... 8:10 am..... 8:20 am..... 8:30 am..... 8:40 am..... 8:50 am..... 9:00 am..... 9:10 am..... 9:20 am..... 9:30 am..... 9:40 am..... 9:50 am..... 10:00 am..... 10:10 am..... 10:20 am..... 10:30 am..... 10:40 am..... 10:50 am..... 11:00 am..... 11:10 am..... 11:20 am..... 11:30 am..... 11:40 am..... 11:50 am..... 12:00 pm..... 12:10 pm..... 12:20 pm..... 12:30 pm..... 12:40 pm..... 12:50 pm..... 1:00 pm..... 1:10 pm..... 1:20 pm..... 1:30 pm..... 1:40 pm..... 1:50 pm..... 2:00 pm..... 2:10 pm..... 2:20 pm..... 2:30 pm..... 2:40 pm..... 2:50 pm..... 3:00 pm..... 3:10 pm..... 3:20 pm..... 3:30 pm..... 3:40 pm..... 3:50 pm..... 4:00 pm..... 4:10 pm..... 4:20 pm..... 4:30 pm..... 4:40 pm..... 4:50 pm..... 5:00 pm..... 5:10 pm..... 5:20 pm..... 5:30 pm..... 5:40 pm..... 5:50 pm..... 6:00 pm..... 6:10 pm..... 6:20 pm..... 6:30 pm..... 6:40 pm..... 6:50 pm..... 7:00 pm..... 7:10 pm..... 7:20 pm..... 7:30 pm..... 7:40 pm..... 7:50 pm..... 8:00 pm..... 8:10 pm..... 8:20 pm..... 8:30 pm..... 8:40 pm..... 8:50 pm..... 9:00 pm..... 9:10 pm..... 9:20 pm..... 9:30 pm..... 9:40 pm..... 9:50 pm..... 10:00 pm..... 10:10 pm..... 10:20 pm..... 10:30 pm..... 10:40 pm..... 10:50 pm..... 11:00 pm..... 11:10 pm..... 11:20 pm..... 11:30 pm..... 11:40 pm..... 11:50 pm..... 12:00 am..... 12:10 am..... 12:20 am..... 12:30 am..... 12:40 am..... 12:50 am..... 1:00 am..... 1:10 am..... 1:20 am..... 1:30 am..... 1:40 am..... 1:50 am..... 2:00 am..... 2:10 am..... 2:20 am..... 2:30 am..... 2:40 am..... 2:50 am..... 3:00 am..... 3:10 am..... 3:20 am..... 3:30 am..... 3:40 am..... 3:50 am..... 4:00 am..... 4:10 am..... 4:20 am..... 4:30 am..... 4:40 am..... 4:50 am..... 5:00 am..... 5:10 am..... 5:20 am..... 5:30 am..... 5:40 am..... 5:50 am..... 6:00 am..... 6:10 am..... 6:20 am..... 6:30 am..... 6:40 am..... 6:50 am..... 7:00 am..... 7:10 am..... 7:20 am..... 7:30 am..... 7:40 am..... 7:50 am..... 8:00 am..... 8:10 am..... 8:20 am..... 8:30 am..... 8:40 am..... 8:50 am..... 9:00 am..... 9:10 am..... 9:20 am..... 9:30 am..... 9:40 am..... 9:50 am..... 10:00 am..... 10:10 am..... 10:20 am..... 10:30 am..... 10:40 am..... 10:50 am..... 11:00 am..... 11:10 am..... 11:20 am..... 11:30 am..... 11:40 am..... 11:50 am..... 12:00 pm..... 12:10 pm..... 12:20 pm..... 12:30 pm..... 12:40 pm..... 12:50 pm..... 1:00 pm..... 1:10 pm..... 1:20 pm..... 1:30 pm..... 1:40 pm..... 1:50 pm..... 2:00 pm..... 2:10 pm..... 2:20 pm..... 2:30 pm..... 2:40 pm..... 2:50 pm..... 3:00 pm..... 3:10 pm..... 3:20 pm..... 3:30 pm..... 3:40 pm..... 3:50 pm..... 4:00 pm..... 4:10 pm..... 4:20 pm..... 4:30 pm..... 4:40 pm..... 4:50 pm..... 5:00 pm..... 5:10 pm..... 5:20 pm..... 5:30 pm..... 5:40 pm..... 5:50 pm..... 6:00 pm..... 6:10 pm..... 6:20 pm..... 6:30 pm..... 6:40 pm..... 6:50 pm..... 7:00 pm..... 7:10 pm..... 7:20 pm..... 7:30 pm..... 7:40 pm..... 7:50 pm..... 8:00 pm..... 8:10 pm..... 8:20 pm..... 8:30 pm..... 8:40 pm..... 8:50 pm..... 9:00 pm..... 9:10 pm..... 9:20 pm..... 9:30 pm..... 9:40 pm..... 9:50 pm..... 10:00 pm..... 10:10 pm..... 10:20 pm..... 10:30 pm..... 10:40 pm..... 10:50 pm..... 11:00 pm..... 11:10 pm..... 11:20 pm..... 11:30 pm..... 11:40 pm..... 11:50 pm..... 12:00 am..... 12:10 am..... 12:20 am..... 12:30 am..... 12:40 am..... 12:50 am..... 1:00 am..... 1:10 am..... 1:20 am..... 1:30 am..... 1:40 am..... 1:50 am..... 2:00 am..... 2:10 am..... 2:20 am..... 2:30 am..... 2:40 am..... 2:50 am..... 3:00 am..... 3:10 am..... 3:20 am..... 3:30 am..... 3:40 am..... 3:50 am..... 4:00 am..... 4:10 am..... 4:20 am..... 4:30 am..... 4:40 am..... 4:50 am..... 5:00 am..... 5:10 am..... 5:20 am..... 5:30 am..... 5:40 am..... 5:50 am..... 6:00 am..... 6:10 am..... 6:20 am..... 6:30 am..... 6:40 am..... 6:50 am..... 7:00 am..... 7:10 am..... 7:20 am..... 7:30 am

HE WENT TO JAIL UN

**BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT MAKE A
SPECIAL BOND.**

WELL KNOWN JACK SMITH ARRESTED

The Grand Jury Returns a True Bill
Against Him and He De-
clines to Give Bond.

Jack Smith, the founder of "Tight Squeeze," new known to North Atlanta, was confined in the Fulton county jail for a short time yesterday morning, and is now under bond to appear before the city court to answer the charge of keeping and maintaining a nuisance.

Mr. Smith has been in Atlanta a long time, but has never been in jail before, as a pri-

No man in Atlanta is more extensively

Known or more universally liked than Jack Smith. Almost ever since Atlanta has had a place on the map of the state of Georgia, Jack Smith has been a name to be remembered. He is a clever genial companion who rapidly becomes a favorite with all who know him and some of the witty as well as the droll of the town. Years ago he became satisfied that the northern section of the city would some day be one of the choicest residential sections of the city and that the considerable real estate. At first the locality was known as Tight Squeeze, and the reputation was not the best. He, however, quickly wiped out the bad reputation, and in a short time handsome residences began going up. The street name was changed to North Atlanta, and the name of Tight Squeeze was changed for that of North Atlanta. The Piedmont fair grounds were located in that section, and Mr. Smith was happy.

But just as his happiness was greatest the most unpleasant episode of his life occurred. Mr. Smith once owned a fine big brick yard in North Atlanta and some of his neighbors have grown weary of it. For some time past there have been a great many complaints against the sloughing of mud and dirt from the yard. He was the founder of the northern suburb, paid no attention to the racket. Parties began to come to the yard, and the nuisance, as they called it, finally decided to go before the grand jury. They did so, and the result was a true bill against Mr. Smith.

against M. Smith. Upon the true bill a warrant was issued, and yesterday morning the warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy

Sheriff Green. The deputy sheriff and Mr. Smith have been friends for years, and as they met the sheriff smiled, remarking: "Have I got a warrant for you."
 "Have you?" asked Mr. Smith.
 "I have, old boy," said the deputy.
 "Then, why don't you arrest me?" asked Mr. Smith.
 "Yes, that's what I am going to do," said Mr. Green, pulling out the warrant.
 Mr. Smith, up to the time the warrant was produced, thought the deputy was joking, but when he saw the warrant and discovered that the officer was in earnest he became quite angry, asserting that the true bill was the result of a personal grudge against him.
 "Well, Jack, I guess you had better fix the bond," said the deputy, "and that will end it."
 "I won't make any bond," said Mr. Smith, quite angry.
 "But you will," said the deputy.

"Then, I'll have to take you to jail."
"Take me to jail and be hanged," replied

Mr. Smith warmly.

"Don't talk that way, Jack," said the officer.

"Make the bond, and go about your business. You know the law," said Mr. Smith.

"I won't do it. I won't make any bond. I'll go to jail first," said Mr. Green.

"That's right," said Mr. Green. "Come on, Ven."

Mr. Smith made no objection, and in a short time was enroute to the jail. On the way Mr. Green turned upon Mr. Smith, making the bond, but he declined most positively. After leaving Mr. Smith at the jail Deputy Sheriff Green continued upon his way, and in a few minutes was at the well-known Judge Strong, clerk of the superior court, is one of Mr. Smith's warmest

men, and when he heard of the arrest hurried to the jail. At first Mr. Smith refused to listen to Judge Strong's advice, but finally

agreed to so. The bond was made and Mr. Smith returned home and is now ready for trial.

•

IN ACTIVE OPERATION.

The Atlanta Glass Factory Booming—The Process and the Various Features.

The Atlanta Glass factory, now in operation, is visited daily by many Atlantians and the greatest interest is felt in the methods of work.

As far as appearances go, the fire which recently destroyed the factory buildings was a blessing; for substantial brick buildings now take the place of the frame ones.

The new buildings are of the most modern and are equipped with every

Only one furnace is in operation, but that

"This is the only glass factory south of Nashville," said Dr. Pinson, one of the principal investors in the enterprise, and it is certainly one of the finest equipped factories in the country. "We have every implement necessary to make the most difficult things keeps fifty men and boys busy all the time. When the glass is melted in the furnace, the molten glass through the different presses necessary to transform it into bottles of various sizes and shapes, other workmen are busy and the finished bottles are packed in cases for the apparatus. It will be several weeks before the factory can be run to its full capacity, but when it is it will give employment to about 100 men."

A glass factory is a good deal of novelty in

This section of the country and a brief description of the work of the glass furnace contains six pots made of what is known as German clay. The raw materials from which the glass is made are first carefully weighed and then mixed together in a certain mixture is known as the batch. After the pots have been heated to the proper temperature, the batch is put in and the melting begins. The first twelve hours of melting and each day's supply is melted the night before. In the morning the blowing is begun. A small portion of the molten glass is taken on the end of the blow-pipe and after rolling it slightly and smoothing it, the blow-pipe is pulled and a small and sturdy bottle is blowing into

every portion of the mould. From here it passes to a man who perfects the neck and

The special feature of the Atlanta glass factory is the gas which furnishes the heat. This is manufactured by a process patented by Weyerhaeuser Engineering Co. of Seattle. By this process 7,000 cubic feet of gas is made each hour and the gas costs practically nothing, the refuse from the material used paying for the cost of manufacture.

"It is much better than natural gas for this purpose," the inventor is steady and he can regulate it as we choose," said Mr. Weyerhaeuser, the finest gas made in the city both for illumination and for heat and with this system our heat is perfect."

The glass company seems to have a bright

future before it. It already has special orders ahead to the amount of \$30,000, and will have for some time all it can do, filling the orders.

[illegible]

Bellwood Baptist church in the past two years has received 187 members. During that time the pastor has been Mr. J. H. Bell.

At a large assignment of blue ribbon from New York's arrived yesterday for the prohibitionists. All who desire badges can get them at prohibition headquarters, on Hunter street.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carnegie's heart and Belladonna Backache Pliers. Price 25 cents.

